

PARIS.

SPANIARDS ASK
THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Propositions of Their Envoys
Beyond Line of Ac-
quiescence.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND US.

Castilians Imagine American Po-
sition Is to Be Changed by
Diplomacy and Finesse.

NO RACE-GOING ON SUNDAY.

Days and Associates Invited by Faure
to Visit Longchamps To-day,
but They Politely
Decline.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The United States Peace Commissioners began their usual three hours' session at 10 o'clock this morning. They are understood to have taken into consideration direct suggestions and counter-propositions from the Spaniards, of which the Americans now have enough to engage their attention at the daily session. The Spaniards have already outlined their expectations, and they are beyond the line of possible acquiescence by the Americans. The latter are now acting along well-considered lines, consistently and with a definite end in view. They have to some degree disclosed the American expectation and determination. The Spaniards, however, seem unable or unwilling at the outset to understand or believe the Americans may, or have at the outset set forth just exactly what their requirements are and that they are destined to remain virtually unchanged by finesse or counter-diplomacy.

While the actual discussion of the Philippines has not yet been reached in the joint deliberations, this question is not far distant, and at that point is likely to come the full stress of the diplomatic controversy. Referring to the Philippine phase of the negotiations, the Gauls were somewhat touched upon, though not discussed yesterday, but there was enough to indicate serious difficulties which it does come up.

President Faure, through the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, today invited the American Commission to visit the Longchamps race course on Sunday, in order to witness the race for the Prix Municipal. The Americans, through the Ambassador, thanked the President, but declined his invitation.

CUBA.

SPANIARDS MAY
REMAIN IN CUBA.

Blanco Issues a Proclamation in Regard
to the Transportation
Home.

Havana, Oct. 8.—A decree of Captain-General Blanco dated October 5 has been published. It provided, first, that a full discharge be granted to every enlisted man who has the right to it and who desires to remain in Cuba. Secondly, it provides for the transfer to the Second Reserve of those who, possessing the necessary qualifications, wish to remain in Cuba. Thirdly, the decree provides for the return to Spain of those who may have previously lost the right to a return passage.

These orders are looked upon as being important. Many men now in the Spanish army will decide to remain here, as there is a brighter future for them in prospect in Cuba than there would be if they returned to Spain.

A medal commemorative of the blockade will be struck at the City of Havana. A competition has been opened for the best design.

The United States transport Resolute sailed this morning for Key West.

The French gunboat Fulton, which left this port yesterday, returned here this morning in order to seek shelter from a threatened hurricane.

GERMANY.

PRINCESS MARIA
PASSES AWAY.

Wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia,
Former Duchess of Saxony,
Is Dead.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—Princess Maria, the wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, died this afternoon at Kamenitz Castle. She was Duchess of Saxony and a daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. She was born August 2, 1854, and was married to Prince Albrecht at Berlin on April 19, 1872.

HONOLULU.

HAWAII'S QUEEN
HAS A CLAIM.

She Is Coming to Washington to Ask
Remuneration from Congress for
the Crown Lands.

Honolulu, Sept. 28.—It is learned on good authority that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will leave for Washington about the middle of November to present her claim in Congress for remuneration for the loss of her throne and the revenue from the crown lands, for which she feels that the people of the United States owe her some pecuniary compensation.

AUSTRALIA.

RED FERN SWEPT
BY A FIERCE FIRE.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 8.—An enormous fire at Redfern, the principal suburb of Sydney, has destroyed the whole of the area covered by business premises and dwelling houses.

Through trains New York to Cleveland, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, via West Shore and Nickel Plate Roads. Lowest rates. Fast time.

NEWS OF THE WORLD BY CABLE.

ROME.

AGUINALDO SENDS
POPE A MESSAGE.

Assures His Holiness That
All Religions Will Be
Respected.

NEED NOT FEAR INSURGENT

Promises the Personal Safety of
Catholics and Ecclesiastical
Property.

SPECIAL LAWS ARE PROVIDED.

Insurgent Leader Tells the Pontiff That
Protection Will Be Regulated in
Accordance with Principles
of Civilization.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Rome, Oct. 8.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippines, has written a letter to the Pope, in which he assures His Holiness that all religions in the Philippine Islands will be respected and that religious bodies of all denominations will be protected.

He makes particular mention of Catholics, and tells His Holiness that he need have no fear as to his personal safety, as special laws are provided which will regulate all ecclesiastical property in accordance with the principles of civilization.

The Journal printed on October 4 an exclusive interview with Cardinal Vaughan, the head of the Catholic Church in England, and the close friend and adviser of the Pope, on the religious question in the Philippines. While the Cardinal, because of his lofty position, and from motives of diplomacy, was prevented from directly expressing his sentiments a statement was prepared by one of his subordinates, with his cognizance and advice, setting forth the stand of the Catholic Church in relation to the Philippine religious question. In substance it was as follows:

"The insurgents of the Philippines were incited to riot and disorder by men antagonistic to the Church. Under the influence of these men they were led to persecute their old friends, the nuns and the monks, who had done much for them. The atrocities they committed against the Franciscan and Dominican fathers would have disgraced the Middle Ages. They were so hostile to a degree, indeed, in the extreme, doing the bidding of false friends, plundering, torturing, even murdering the monks who had been their friends and counsellors."

"Spain was no protector. The Spanish troops kept as far away as possible from interference with the atrocities. The Church was not safe with the insurgents. It was not until the United States had taken military possession of the islands that the servants of the Church felt that they were free from absolute personal molestation."

"While Spain is absolutely Roman Catholic there is a feeling among the Roman Catholic contingency in the islands that, with the insurgents, there is much of the spirit that might make right and, in consequence, there is a feeling of security in the protection of the American arms, to which they have long been a stranger."

"Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

"The strikers are not a homogeneous body. Some are obstinate and refuse all proposals, while others return to work."

Paris, Oct. 8.—The striking laborers have rejected the Municipal Council's proposals looking to a settlement of the strike and nearly all the unions and the men at work upon the greater part of the buildings in course of erection have decided to join in the strike.

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."



His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

PORTO RICO.

LIBERTY THE CRY
IN PORTO RICO.

People of the Island Gen-
erally in Favor of
Home Rule.

(Copyright, 1898, Associated Press.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 8.—The leading politicians of the island are much concerned about the future government of Porto Rico. After a prolonged struggle they succeeded, just before the opening of the war, in securing from Spain the outward semblance of a complete autonomous regime. Although it never received a fair trial, the grant of autonomy, with its promise of home rule for the island, was hailed as a great victory and much was expected of it in time.

The result of the war, the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, acceptable as it was to all classes generally, of course upset the plans of many of the leading natives who had ambitiously striven to rise to prominence in the land of their nativity. Their dreams of power and prominence were, they believed, about to be realized. Suddenly the old government was swept away and another country, alien in tongue, race and customs, is to determine the future status of the island. Naturally these men, many of them really of fine ability and unselfish patriotism, dread the issue. They do not want to be obliterated. These men welcome the advent of men with the United States with its possibilities for progress and prosperity, but they fear that the aggressive spirit of the Anglo-Saxon will sweep them into the background and leave the reins of government entirely in the hands of the conquerors.

In a word, it is "carpet bag" rule they fear. They believe they are ready now for a system of home rule, and they will resent any undue prolongation of military control of the island. They think Congress, at the coming session, should determine their status and grant them a government in which the people of the island could select their rulers.

FRANCE.

GUILLOTINE DOES
NOT KILL AT ONCE.

Decapitated Persons See,
Hear and Smell
for Hours.

(Copyright, 1898, Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 8.—The Medical Journal publishes the report of Dr. Cnel, of Paris, asserting that guillotining does not immediately affect the brain.

The French doctor says the blood first comes from the larger vessels of the neck and that there is hardly any drain upon the circulation in the cranium.

The brain, he adds, finds nourishment for an hour after decapitation, during which time the person decapitated retains senses of hearing, smelling and seeing.

Absolute death, Dr. Cnel claims, does not ensue for three hours. Thus, it is pointed out, guillotining, instead of being speedy, is one of the most prolonged and horrible forms of capital punishment.

PARIS STRIKERS
ARE DIVIDED.

Some Are Obstinate and Refuse All Pro-
posals, While Others Return
to Work.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The striking laborers have rejected the Municipal Council's proposals looking to a settlement of the strike and nearly all the unions and the men at work upon the greater part of the buildings in course of erection have decided to join in the strike.

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

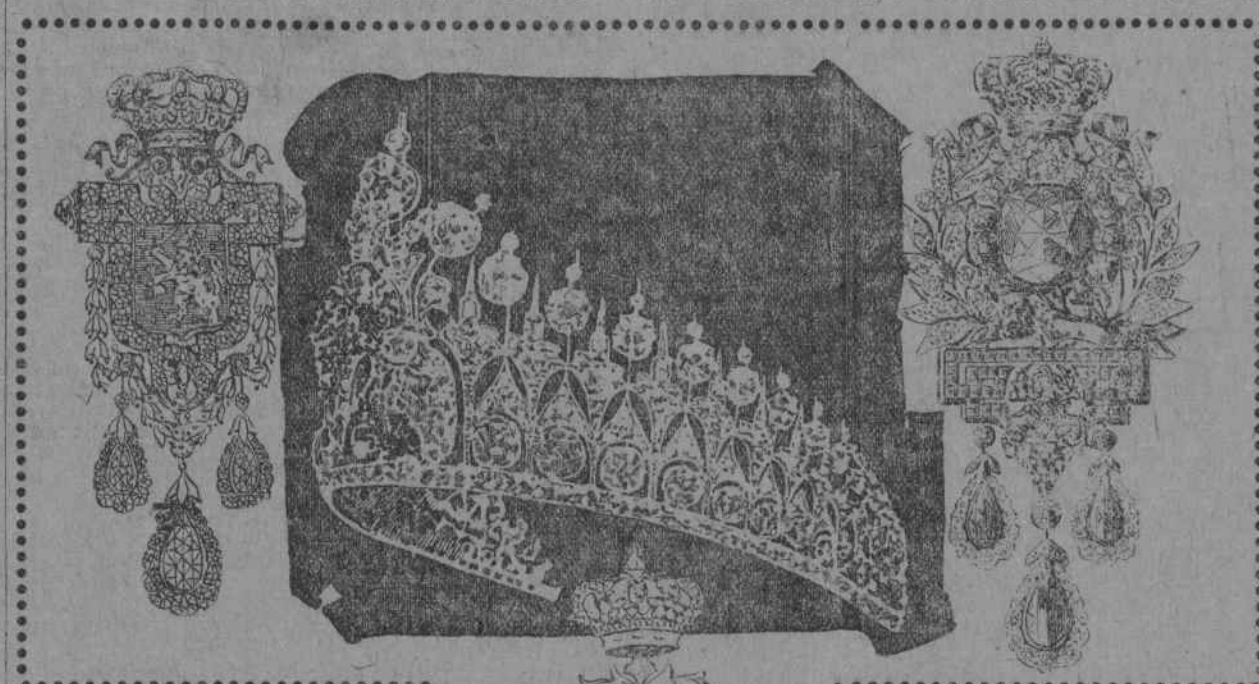
Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

Notwithstanding this the situation is improving and some of the strikers are returning to work at the Exposition grounds and other places."

ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE CLING TO THE
CROWN JEWELS OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE NIEKE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, in describing the coronation festivities in Holland, has this to say of the Dutch Crown Jewels:

"One year before the outbreak of the Belgian revolution these jewels were stolen from the Court in Brussels where William I. held forth. It was said that the thief or thieves were intimate friends of one of the trusted court servants; that one day while cleaning the apartments the servant was made to drink drugged wine and that the strong box containing the jewels was broken open while he was unconscious and the jewels taken out of the country."

"On July 28, 1831, a Frenchman by the name of Jean Romage appeared in the Dutch Embassy at Washington, D. C., and asked to see the Ambassador, Baron Huygens. This man declared that he knew the man who had taken the crown jewels, and that he would be willing to reveal his whereabouts if he would receive an assurance that the \$25,000 reward offered by King William I. would be forthcoming at once."

"Baron Huygens gladly gave a written

assurance, and then Romage accused an Italian by the name of Polari as the thief. Romage confessed that he had become acquainted with Polari's sweetheart, and that the latter had betrayed to him the story of the theft. He had quarrelled with her, and out of jealousy she sought the downfall of Polari."

"The New York police searched Polari's house and found a large part of the hoard. Polari had buried the rest of the jewels, such as the large diamonds and some of the earrings in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Oct. 1, 1831. The jewels were restored to the court of Holland, and now, after a

lapse of almost seventy years, they are being worn by the young Queen."

The insignia, personal ornaments and jewels of the Princess of Orange, a sister of the Emperor of Russia, are to be found in the jewel cabinet of the ruler of the Netherlands. These consist of about 13,000 pieces of rare design and wonderful workmanship, and about 2,000 carats of diamonds. There are two large and brilliant diamonds belonging to the Princess in this famous collection.

A portrait of the Emperor Paul, of Russia, and the Empress Maria is framed with brilliant, and on an amethyst set in a rough gold bezel the portrait of the Emperor Nicholas is engraved. The initials of King William I. of Holland, of the Queen, his mother, and their families appear on two bracelets in turquoise, set with hair. There are portraits of the Grand Dukes Alexander, Nicholas, Constantine and Michael, brothers of the Princess, and a tallman bracelet of turquoise and gold, to which she attached a special and tender importance far beyond its intrinsic value.

Romage and his woman were made acquainted with the severity of Dutch law, and Polari, who was sent to Holland, was either executed or died in prison. Custom House complications involving the jewels delivered to the Dutch Minister troubled the Government for many years.



Aguinaldo, Leader of the Filipinos.

ENGLAND.

PENN'S BONES
REST IN PEACE.

Vandal Failed in his Effort
to Dig Up the
Body.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, Oct. 8.—William Penn's bones still lie in peace, for the attempted desecration was a failure. The Penns of many old generations lie in the Quaker Cemetery at Jordans, near Chalfont, St. Giles. It is only twenty miles from London, but it is as out of the way and secluded as though it lay a thousand miles from any busy city. There are no railroads near it, and the only change from the days of William Penn is at Wilton Park, the charming country place of Henry White, the Secretary of the American Embassy, which adjoins the burying ground.

Forty years ago headstones were placed haphazard over the many Penn graves around the old meeting house, so no one is sure whether the one marked "William Penn" really contains his bones. A local historian declares that the grave marked "John Penn" is really William's. Thomas Woodward, the man arrested on suspicion of trying to open the grave, was examined in court to-day at Beaconsfield. He is forty years old, a clerk, and his home is in York. The police stated that he was a stranger in the locality, and evidently an opened lunatic. Woodward, however, showed no signs of lunacy in court. He was remanded until Monday.

He said the charge was utterly ridiculous. There is no evidence at all against him. A special investigation shows conclusively that there was no attempt to obtain Penn's bones for removal to America. The affair was evidently the act of a lunatic.

AMERICANS IN A
LONDON COLLISION.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schumaker Thrown
from Their Carriage Near House
of Parliament.

Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, Oct. 8.—W. J. Schumaker and his wife, of Troy, had a serious accident to-day while driving near the House of Parliament.

Their carriage was upset by a collision with a wagon. The horses plunged and killed.

Schumaker and his wife were finally rescued from the wreck. They were much bruised but not seriously injured.

QUITS BANKING
AFTER 45 YEARS.

Secretary of the Bank of England Re-
tires, and Is Succeeded by
His Deputy.

Special Cable Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, Oct. 8.—Changes in the officers of the Bank of England are so rare that they occasion comment. George F. Kennedy, for forty-five years the secretary of the bank, retired to-day amid many regrets. He was succeeded by his deputy, Kenneth Grafton.

The last change of any importance was a few years ago, when Cassel retired. His signature was the only one appearing on English bank notes, and was so well known in the world.

The peculiar signature of the present cashier, H. G. Bowen, is now recognized in every corner. The cashier's signature is always printed, for it would be an utter impossibility for one man to sign the great number of notes issued daily by the bank to replace those returned for destruction as soon as they are deposited in any bank.

SULTAN YIELDS
TO THE POWERS.

Sends Word That He Will Withdraw
the Turkish Troops from the
Island of Crete.

Canea, Island of Crete, Oct. 8.—Ismael Bey, civil governor of the island of Crete, informed the Mussulman notables to-day that the Sultan will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete, in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy.

They presented to the Porte a collective note on Wednesday, calling for a withdrawal of the Ottoman forces and requiring an answer within a week from that date.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of this city, are using Postum right along. Mrs. Miller has been a great sufferer from dyspepsia; had to give up coffee entirely on that account. She enjoys good health now, since using Postum Food Cocoa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, of Auburn, were troubled in the same way, and have been cured by Postum. Say they never were so well.

Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, of Auburn, were troubled in the same way, and have been cured by Postum. Say they never were so well.

Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, of Auburn, were troubled in the same way, and have been cured by Postum. Say they never were so well.

Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, of Auburn, were troubled in the same way, and have been cured by Postum. Say they never were so well.

Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, of Auburn, were troubled in the same way, and have been cured by Postum. Say they never were so well.

DR. HILTON IN TOWN.

Called in Consultation in a
Critical Case of Pneumonia.

Famous Specialist Interviewed—Ex-
plains Cause of Colds.

Pneumonia and How to Prevent It—Use
Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3.

There is probably no physician in New England whose name is so familiar in the homes of the people as is that of Dr. George W. Hilton, of Lowell, Mass., who has become famous through his discovery of a preventive of pneumonia. It is known as Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3.

He was the first physician to offer to the public a remedy to cure a cold and the grippe and to prevent pneumonia.

In January, 1891, friends for whom he had prescribed his now famous remedy prevailed on him to advertise it and place it within the reach of the people that they might have the benefit of so valuable a remedy.

Dr. Hilton was in town yesterday. His familiar figure was recognized at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The doctor seems to know a newspaper man by instinct and always tries to avoid them. It was therefore with considerable difficulty that he was finally cornered.

Dr. Hilton is courtesy itself, but he has a natural dislike to talking about himself and his practice.

He did admit, when closely questioned, that he was in the city to attend a consultation of physicians in regard to a critical case of pneumonia.

"Doctor, what is a cold?"

"A cold is a condition of very common occurrence, and is often the precursor of very serious affection. It consists of inflammation of the mucous membranes of some portions of the air passages."

"Doctor, what causes so many colds?"

"Temperature of the body and causes. Whatever attracts heat lowers the cold," said Dr. Hilton. "Wet clothes act thus; when they are dry they are only imperfect conductors of heat, and thus retain what has been produced by natural processes. But when they are wet moisture is evaporated both by external air and by radiating body heat, and the consequence is given off and lost to the body, which becomes chilled, cold drafts, damp beds, hot rooms, insufficient clothing, all operate in a similar manner. We frequently hear it said that a cold has got to have its run, or it's only a cold and will wear off." It usually wears off at the expense of the patient's life. It is more often this class who fall victims to pneumonia."

"What is pneumonia?"

"It is acute inflammation of the true lung tissue, and is the direct result of a cold, which, I affirm, can and should be cured."

"In my Specific No. 3 I have a remedy that when used on the first indication of having taken cold requires a few doses to effect a cure. I have thoroughly tested it and know that it will cure a cold and the grippe, give quick relief for pleurisy, and will prevent pneumonia when taken as directed."

The interviewer started to ask more questions, but the doctor begged to be excused, as he had but a few minutes to catch his train.

A SUPPOSED FRIEND

Gave Him a Case of Rheumatism.

I had been in the habit for many years of drinking strong coffee twice a day without sugar or milk, hoping by that means to moderate the effects upon my nervous system.

I never suspected the coffee habit had anything to do with my rheumatism, which was so bad that I was unable to get about without crutches, at times.

Angonia Arrives Safely.

Queenstown, Oct. 8.—The steamer Angonia, overdue from Philadelphia, arrived here safely to-day. She was delayed by heavy gales.

Angonia Towed Into Port.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania, Captain McKay, from New York, which passed Brown Head yesterday in a disabled condition, reached this port to-day in tow.

Angonia Arrives Safely.

Queenstown, Oct. 8.—The steamer Angonia, overdue from Philadelphia, arrived here safely to-day. She was delayed by heavy gales.

Angonia Towed Into Port.